FORM PTO-13[redacted] U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMAR[redacted]FICE
(REV 10-96)

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER
09/117795
CU-1758 RJS

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If [redacted])

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
PCT/JP97/00544	26 February 1997	07 March 1996

TITLE OF INVENTION
RELEASANT FOR AQUEOUS POLYMER-TYPE FLOOR POLISH

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US
Mitsuo SADO

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. [X] This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. [ ] This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. [X] This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. [X] A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. [X] A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
   a. [ ] is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. [X] has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. [ ] is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US)
6. [ ] A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. [X] Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
   a. [ ] are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
   b. [ ] have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
   c. [ ] have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
   d. [X] have not been made and will not be made.
8. [ ] A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. [ ] An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. [ ] A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:

11. [ ] An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. [ ] An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. [ ] A FIRST preliminary amendment.
    [ ] A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. [ ] A substitute specification.
15. [ ] A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. [ ] Other items or information:

"EXPRESS MAIL" mailing label number EM533904722US
Date of Deposit August 13, 1998
I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with The United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office To Addressee" Service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231
Mitsuo Sado
(Name of applicant, assignee, or Registered Rep.)
Debra M. Szumowski
(Name of person mailing paper or fee)
(Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

U S AP [redacted]	INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/JP97/00544	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER CU-1758 RJS

17. [X] The following fees are submitted:	CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):	
[X] Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO 930.00	
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) 720.00	
No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)).. 790.00	
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO..... 1070.00	
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4)..... 98.00	
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =	$ 930.00
Surcharge of **$130.00** for furnishing the oath or declaration later than [ ] 20 [ ] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).	$

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	
Totalclaims	3 -20=	0	X 22.	$
Independent claims	1 -3 =	0	X 82.	$
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ 270.	$

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =	$ 930.00
Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).	$
SUBTOTAL =	$ 930.00
Processing fee of **$130.00** for furnishing the English translation later than [ ] 20 [ ] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)). +	$
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =	$ 930.00
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). **$40.00** per property +	$
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =	$ 930.00
Amount to be: refunded	$
charged	$

a. [X] A check in the amount of $ 930.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. [ ] Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of $ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. [X] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 12-0400. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Ladas & Parry
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 427-1300

August 13, 1998

SIGNATURE

Richard J. Streit

NAME

25765

REGISTRATION NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

RELEASANT FOR AQUEOUS POLYMER-TYPE FLOOR POLISH

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention is directed to releasing agents and in particular to such a releasing agent which is highly capable of complete removal of a spent or wasted film from a floor surface coated with an aqueous polymer-type floor polish.

BACKGROUND ART

In general, floor polishes of an aqueous polymer type containing a synthetic resin as an effective component have been used as floor finishes for building structures.

Floor surfaces are lustrous and aesthetical when they have been just coated with an aqueous polymer-type floor polish. Such a floor surface thus finished, however, becomes unsightly with time since the floor polish film is exposed to users' scuff marks and dirt deposits, and this entails frequent washing of the floor surface. The floor surface washing is generally conducted such that a surface film layer of the aqueous polymer-type floor polish is removed or otherwise scraped together with the scuff marks and dirt deposits. Thus, those film portions which have been

made dull due to dirt removal are repaired by coating with a fresh matrix of an aqueous polymer-type floor polish. Such surface washing and subsequent repair coating are effected usually at an interval of once or twice per month and continued as such over one or two years. In most instances, during this extended period of time, dirt gets progressively deposited over the surface film, which dirt could not be fully removed through each and every washing. This dirt deposition eventually renders the floor surface less aesthetic even by means of repetitive washing. When washing is found to be no longer effective, it is required that after the aqueous polymer-type floor polish film so wasted is wholly removed from the associated floor surface, an aqueous polymer-type floor polish should freshly be coated over the floor surface.

In order to completely remove a wasted floor polish film from a floor surface, a releasing agent is applied onto the film, followed by working with use of a polisher equipped with a floor pad. As releasants to this end, compositions have been commonly employed which are derived by intermixing a surfactant such as of a nonionic or anionic class, an alkaline substance such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium silicate, ammonia, an alkanolamine or the like, and a water-soluble ethylene glycol-type solvent such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol

monoethyl ether or the like, and subsequently by dissolving the resultant mixture with water.

In coping with a demand recently voiced for labor-saving floor cleaning, an aqueous polymer-type floor polish has been developed which is contrived to exhibit high durability and hence is made hard to be removed upon coating as a film over a floor surface. This type of floor polish leaves the problem that the resulting film when wasted is not fully removable from a floor surface only at one time and that tedious rinsing and wiping with water are necessary. A further impetus, therefore, has arisen to develop a releasing agent which would enable complete removal of a wasted floor polish film from a floor surface in a shortened period of time.

Water-soluble ethylene glycol type solvents have heretofore been used as releasants for the purpose discussed above. However, such a solvent is by nature volatile and moreover is liable to emit a malodor and also hazardous to the health of workers engaged in floor cleaning. As regards this class of solvent, certain restrictions have been placed on its application as stipulated by the Japan Labor Safety Hygiene Law, and the solvent has of late been subjected to a by far stricter acceptable level of amounts. In the United States of America in particular, a movement has been raised toward reducing organic compounds of a

volatile nature from the viewpoint of environmental pollution. In fact, the California Air Resources Board, CA, has warned and categorized as volatile organic compounds those compounds having a vapor pressure of not lower than 0.1 mmHg at a temperature of 20°C. Because of their vapor pressures exceeding 0.1 mmHg at 20°C, most of the foregoing ethylene glycol type solvents fall within that category and hence would pose something problematic. Consequently, an urgent need exists for the development of a releasing agent having reduced volatility and enhanced performance.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

With particular regard to the current state of the prior art, the present invention provides a releasing agent for use in removing an aqueous polymer-type floor polish which affords (1) easy removal of an aqueous polymer-type floor polish film, (2) simple rinse with water, and (3) least use of a volatile organic compound, immunity from offensive smell and safety.

More specifically, the invention provides a releasing agent for use in removing a wasted film of an aqueous polymer-type floor polish, which comprises as essential components

(A) 5 to 75% by weight of a water-soluble organic solvent represented by the formula

$$C_4H_9-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$$

where n is an integer of 2 or 3,

(B) 15 to 40% by weight of benzyl alcohol, and

(C) 10 to 20% by weight of an amine compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Water-soluble organic solvents, which are suited for use as component A in the present invention and having the following formula,

$$C_4H_9\text{-}O\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$$

where n is an integer of 2 or 3, are chosen suitably from among diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether, diethylene glycol mono-iso-butyl ether, diethylene glycol mono-t-butyl ether, triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-t-butyl ether. Particularly preferred amongst these solvents are diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether which are easily commercially available, highly capable of dissolving aqueous polymer-type floor polish films, rather low in vapor pressure and substantially odorless. It is to be noted here that the diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether shows a vapor pressure of 0.01 mmHg at 20°C and the triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether of lower than 0.01 mmHg at the same temperature.

The amount of the solvent or component A to be used is preferably in the range of 5 to 75% by weight, more preferably of 10 to 40% by weight, based on the

total weight of a given releasant composition for use in the aqueous polymer-type floor polish (hereunder referred to simply as a "releasant composition"). Amounts of 0 or less than 5% by weight of the solvent fail to bring about acceptable releasing capabilities.

Component B or benzyl alcohol acts to effectively help the solvent or component A in dissolving an aqueous polymer-type floor polish film.

The benzyl alcohol ranges in amount from 15 to 40% by weight, preferably from 20 to 30% by weight of the total weight of the releasant composition. Below 15% by weight is ineffective for improving releasability of the releasant composition, whereas above 40% by weight involves undesirable separation of the resultant releasant solution, failing to produce a stable releasant product.

Component C or an amine compound also serves as an alkaline ingredient to aid the solvent in dissolving an aqueous polymer-type floor polish. Alkalis may be selected generally from inorganic alkalis such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium silicate and the like, and amines such as ammonia, ethanolamine, mono-iso-propanol-amine and the like. In the case of use of an inorganic alkali, however, sufficient rinsing and wiping should be done with use of water during releasing work so that the alkali is not left on a

floor surface. Any residue of such alkali on the floor surface is prone to adversely affect an aqueous polymer-type floor polish to be subsequently applied thereover. Further, ammonia is not desired owing to its peculiar odor. As amine compounds for use in the present invention, alkanolamines are preferred among which monoethanolamine and monopropanolamine are the best choices for their least need for rinsing and wiping work.

The amount of the amine to be used is usually from 10 to 20% by weight based on the total weight of the releasant composition. Less than 10% by weight results in insufficient releasability, and conversely, more than 20% by weight should be avoided from a toxic standpoint of the amine.

The releasant composition according to the present invention can be prepared by admixing a water-soluble organic solvent, benzyl alcohol and an amine compound, all such components having been specifically noted above, together with optional additives such as nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants, fluorine type surfactants, metal blocking agents, pigments, perfumes, defoamers and the like, and subsequently by dissolving the admixture in water. Such additives may be incorporated when they are found desirable with respect to the environment for normal working, the stability of releasant solutions and other conditions.

Importantly, components A, B and C should be strictly observed in respect of their respective amounts specified hereinabove.

In order to remove a wasted film of an aqueous polymer-type floor polish from a floor surface, the releasant composition of the present invention can be dissolved in an amount of 100 parts by weight in 300 to 2,000 parts by weight of water to thereby prepare a dilute solution, followed by uniform coating of the solution over the floor surface by a mop and by subsequent disposal of the resultant soil or dirt water. Polishing may be followed in further enhancing releasability. Once the soil water is disposed, no or little alkali residue is left on the floor surface with the result that an ensuing film of an aqueous polymer-type floor polish is protected against any objectionable effect.

The present invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the following examples which should be considered illustrative, but not restrictive. In these examples, all percentages are on a weight basis.

Examples 1 to 5

Different releasant compositions were prepared by use of diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether as water-soluble organic solvents, benzyl alcohol, and monoethanolamine

as an amine compound along with small amounts of fatty acids, surfactants and sodium p-toluenesulfonate, and by further addition of water to the resulting mixtures. Each of the releasant compositions was formulated as listed in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

The procedures for Examples 1 and 2 were followed except that 57.0% of ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether was used as a water-soluble organic solvent in place of 37.0% of each of the diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and 20.0% of the benzyl alcohol.

Comparative Example 2

The procedures for Examples 3 and 4 were followed except that 37.0% of ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether was used as a water-soluble organic solvent in place of 15.0% of each of the diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and 22.0% of the benzyl alcohol.

Table 1

	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4	Ex. 5	Com. Ex. 1	Com. Ex. 2
diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether	37.00		15.00		25.00		
triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether		37.00		15.00			
benzyl alcohol	20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	25.00		
ethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether						57.00	37.00
monoethanolamine	14.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	12.00	14.00	15.00
tall oil fatty acid	0.75	0.75				0.75	
coconut oil fatty acid			1.50	1.50			1.50
caprylic acid					3.00		
surfactant (Note 1)	0.50	0.50			0.50	0.50	
surfactant (Note 2)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
sodium p-toluene sulfonate			1.60	1.60			1.60
water	27.65	27.65	44.80	44.80	34.40	27.65	44.80
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

unit: wt. %
Note 1: Nonipol Soft SS-90, Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd.
Note 2: Fluorad FC-129, 3M Co.

Performance evaluation was made, under a set of conditions given below, of the releasant compositions obtained in Examples 1 to 5 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2.

[1] Preparation of Test Panel

An aqueous polymer-type floor polish formulated as shown in Table 2 was coated over a floor tile of a white homogeneous vinyl character (tradename: Matico S Plain, manufacturer: Toyo Linoleum Limited). This coating was performed with 10 strokes with a gauze in a coat weight of 10 ± 2 g/m^2 per stroke. The panel so treated was left to stand for 96 hours in a temperature constant chamber maintained at 80 ± 2°C for 96 hours, whereby a test panel was provided.

Table 2

Component	wt. %
acrylic emulsion (Note 1)	35.00
polyethylene oxide wax emulsion (Note 2)	7.00
tributoxyethyl phosphate	1.25
diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	5.00
alkali-soluble resin solution (Note 3)	5.00
surfactant (Note 4)	0.02
defoamer (Note 5)	0.01
water	46.72
Total	100.00

Note 1: Primal B-832, solid content 40%
ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY
Note 2: Hytec E-4B, solid content 40%
TOHO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.
Note 3: Topco LR400 Resin solution, solid content 30%
TOYO PETROLITE CO., LTD.
Note 4: Fluorad FC-129, 3M Co.
Note 5: Gardner Straight-Line SE-21
WACKER SILICONES CORP.

[II] Test Evaluation

The panels obtained above were each cut into a test piece with a size of 5 cm × 15 cm, and the test piece was checked as to its acceptability to release on a Gardner Straight-Line washability machine.

Release testing was carried out with use of a dilute releasant solution derived from dissolution of each releasant composition in a 5-fold amount of water. The dilute solution was coated in an amount of 2 ml over the test panel and left to stand for 2 minutes, followed by rubbing over the panel coat at a stroke of 10 with use of the above washability machine equipped with a polishing pad of a 5 cm × 10 cm size (manufacturer: 3M Co.). The panel thus treated was rinsed with water and thereafter dried.

Releasability was calculated from the following equation with the gloss value of a homogeneous style prior to coating with an aqueous polymer-type floor polish defined as G_0, with the gloss value of the test piece before release testing defined as G_1 and with the gloss value of the test piece after release testing defined as G_2.

$$\text{ratio of release (\%)} = 100 - (G_2 - G_0)/(G_1 - G_0) \times 100$$

The test results are shown in Table 3. The malodors of the releasant solutions were determined by organoleptic examination. No or least odor was graded to be "negative" and an emitted odor "positive".

Table 3

	Example					Comparative Example	
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2
release ratio (%)	100	93	98	94	100	81	15
malodor	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	positive	positive

As evidenced from the results of Table 3, it has been found that the releasing agent of the present invention for use in removing an aqueous polymer-type floor polish is highly capable of efficient removal of a wasted film from a floor surface coated with such floor polish and moreover of safe release working with no emission of malodors. This ensures increased labor saving and improved work environment, thus contributing greatly to controlled cleaning for buildings.

CLAIMS

1. A releasing agent for use in removing an aqueous polymer-type floor polish, which comprises as essential components

(A) 5 to 75% by weight of a water-soluble organic solvent represented by the formula

$$C_4H_9\text{-}O\text{-}(CH_2CH_2O)_nH$$

where n is an integer of 2 or 3,

(B) 15 to 40% by weight of benzyl alcohol, and

(C) 10 to 20% by weight of an amine compound.

2. The releasing agent according to claim 1, wherein component (A) is one member selected from the group consisting of diethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether and triethylene glycol mono-n-butyl ether.

3. The releasing agent according to claim 1, wherein component (C) is an alkanolamine.

CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL APPLICATION(S) (34 U.S.C. § 119(e))

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING DATE

ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION

_____

_____

_____

Note: If the application filed more than 12 months from the filing date of this application is a PCT filing forming the basis for this application entering the United States as (1) the national stage or (2) a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part, then also complete ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP APPLICATION for benefit of the prior U.S. or PCT application(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 120.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith *(list name and registration number).*

Thomas F. Peterson, 24790; Richard J. Streit, 25765; Timothy J. Keefer, 35567; Lawrence J. Chapa, 39135; Dennis K. Scheer, Reg. 39356; Paul B. West, 18947; Joseph H. Handelman, 26179; Peter D. Galloway 27885; John Richards, 31503; Iain C. Baillie, 24090; Richard P. Berg, 28145

☐ Attached, as part of this declaration and power of attorney, is the authorization of the above-named practitioner(s) to accept and follow instructions from my representative(s).

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Thomas F. Peterson
c/o Ladas & Parry
224 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60604

DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO:
(Name and telephone number)

(312) 427-1300

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SIGNATURE(S)

Note: Carefully indicate the family (or last) name, as it should appear on the filing receipt and all other documents.

Full name of sole or first inventor

Mitsuo _____ SADO
(Given Name) (Middle Initial or Name) (Family (or Last) Name)

Inventor's signature Mitsuo Sado

Date October 5, 1998 **Country of Citizenship** Japan

Residence Kanagawa, Japan JPX

Post Office Address c/o Johnson Company, Ltd., Yamashita-cho SSK Building,
22, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231, Japan

---

Full name of second joint inventor, if any

_____ _____ _____
(Given Name) (Middle Initial or Name) (Family (or Last) Name)

Inventor's signature

Date **Country of Citizenship**

Residence

Post Office Address

Full name of third joint inventor, if any

_____ _____ _____
(Given Name) (Middle Initial or Name) (Family (or Last) Name)

Inventor's signature

Date **Country of Citizenship**

Residence

Post Office Address

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information, which is material to patentability as defined in 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56,

(also check the following items, if desired)

☐ and which is material to the examination of this application, namely, information where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent, and

☐ in compliance with this duty, there is attached an information disclosure statement, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.98.

PRIORITY CLAIM (35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d))

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

(complete (d) or (e))

☐ (d) no such applications have been filed.

☒ (e) such applications have been filed as follows.

Note: Where item (c) is entered above and the international application which designated the U.S. itself claimed priority check item (e), enter the details below and make the priority claim.

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS APPLICATION AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d)

COUNTRY (OR INDICATE IF PCT	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day/month/year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 USC 119
Japan	8-89885	07 March 1996	☒ YES NO ☐
			☐ YES NO ☐
			☐ YES NO ☐
			☐ YES NO ☐
			☐ YES NO ☐

PATENT

Docket: CU-1758

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

TYPE OF DECLARATION

This declaration is of the following type: *(check one applicable item below)*

- ☐ original
- ☐ design
- ☐ supplemental

Note: If the Declaration is for an International Application being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application, do not check next item; check appropriate one of last three items.

- ☒ national stage of PCT

Note: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and also attach ADDED PAGES FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CIP.

- ☐ divisional
- ☐ continuation
- ☐ continuation-in-part (CIP)

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

WARNING: If the inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims, an explanation of the facts, including the ownership of all the claims at the time the last claimed invention was made, should be submitted.

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name. I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter that is claimed, and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TITLE OF INVENTION

RELEASANT FOR AQUEOUS POLYMER-TYPE FLOOR POLISH

SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which: *(complete (a), (b) or (c))*

- ☐ (a) is attached hereto.
- ☐ (b) was filed on _____ as ☐ Serial No. _____ or ☐ Express Mail No. *(as Serial No. not yet known)* _____ and was amended on _____ *(if applicable).*

Note: Amendments filed after the original papers are deposited with the PTO that contain new matter are not accorded a filing date by being referred to in the Declaration. Accordingly, the amendments involved are those filed with the application papers or, in the case of a supplemental Declaration, are those amendments claiming matter not encompassed in the original statement of invention or claims. See 37 CFR 1.67.

- ☒ (c) was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/JP97/00544 filed on February 26, 1997 and as amended under PCT Article 19 on _____ *(if any).*